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BULGARIAN IMPORTS FROM SOVIET BLOC COUNTRIES

IMPORTS FROM SOVIET BLOC COUNTRIES INCREASE -- Sofia, Planovo Stopanstvo,  
 Nov 52

The following chart shows the trade carried on between Bulgaria and the  
 world between 1948 and 1951 in percentages:

Countries	1948	1949	1950	1951
Total	100	100	100	100
Soviet bloc countries	77.7	82.3	88.7	92.2
USSR alone	71.1	63.6	58.0	63.3
Other countries	22.3	17.7	11.3	7.8

The greatest volume, comparatively, of Bulgaria's total imports consists  
 of machines and equipment. Thus in 1948 machines and equipment composed 28.5  
 percent of imports; in 1949, 32.7 percent; in 1950, 34.8 percent; and in 1951,  
 47.1 percent.

The second greatest volume of imports consists of raw materials and ma-  
 terials necessary for Bulgarian industry and agriculture. The comparative  
 volume of imports in metals per annum is as follows: 1948, 22 percent; 1949,  
 21.5 percent; and 1950, 25.6 percent of all imports. The comparative volume  
 of imports of petroleum products per annum is as follows: 1948, 5.6 percent;  
 1949, 5.2 percent; 1950, 5.4 percent; and 1951, 5.9 percent of all imports.

The greater part of Bulgarian over-all exports to the USSR and the Peo-  
 ple's Democracies consists of agricultural products, chiefly tobacco, fresh  
 and preserved fruits, and vegetables. It should be noted, however, that as a  
 result of the rapid industrialization of the country, the comparative quantity  
 of agricultural products is gradually being reduced in favor of manufactured  
 products. The quantity of exported ores, concentrates, and other mining prod-  
 ucts has increased from 8 percent in 1950 to 16.2 percent of the total ex-  
 ports in 1951 and occupied fourth place in the list of exports. At the end  
 of the first 9 months in 1952, it occupied second place. Exported products of  
 the food industry have increased from 7.3 percent in 1948 to 22 percent of  
 the total exports in 1951.

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Of all machines and equipment imported in 1950 in Bulgaria, 39.7 percent were imported from the USSR. In 1951, that percentage increased to 61. Of the machines imported from the USSR in 1950, 8.4 percent were production machines, 8 percent electrical equipment, 8 percent construction machines, 16.4 percent means of transportation, 12.7 percent farm machinery, and 30 percent spare parts for machines and equipment.

Of the machines and equipment imported from the USSR in 1951, vehicles composed 5 percent, mining equipment 4.6 percent, farm machinery 23.1 percent, and other machinery 54.7 percent.

During 1949 - 1952, the USSR and the People's Democracies provided Bulgaria with 98.2 percent of the required metals, 96.8 percent of the chemicals, 100 percent of petroleum products, 93 percent of the rubber, and 92.7 percent of the raw textiles.

As is evident from the figures on imported machines and equipment, the USSR and the People's Democracies supply Bulgaria with entire factories and electric-power stations.

Bulgarian-Soviet friendship plays an important role in the development of Bulgarian economy and is one of the ways by which the USSR gives Bulgaria continual aid. The Bulgarian-Soviet Construction Enterprise, "Sovbolstroy," has the large task of construction in Bulgaria. Its purpose is the construction of large state factories. The Bulgarian-Soviet Forestry and Mining Organization, "Gorubso," plays a large role in the development of the mining industry, while the Bulgarian-Soviet Shipbuilding Organization, "Korbso," is important in developing Bulgarian shipbuilding.

#### BULGARIAN IMPORTS FROM USSR -- Sofia, Naruchnik na Agitatora, Feb 53

According to Mikhail Manev, Secretary General of the Union of Bulgarian-Soviet Friendship Societies, the present Bulgarian industrial production is 425 percent as compared with 1939 [1939 equals 100 percent?].

During 1947, Bulgaria received 75,000 tons of wheat from the USSR and during 1948, 160,000 tons.

In accordance with the 1945 trade agreement between Bulgaria and the USSR, Bulgaria received in 1945 from the USSR 215,000 tons of goods, mainly industrial raw material, cotton, petroleum products, ferrous and nonferrous metals, and transportation equipment. Between 1945 and 1947, Bulgaria acquired from the USSR 329,000 tons of petroleum products, 270,000 tons of ferrous and nonferrous metals, 33,000 tons of textile raw materials, 36,100 tons of rubber, 74,000 tons of rubber products, and 34,000 tons of chemicals.

#### TONNAGE OF USSR EXPORTS TO BULGARIA. CZECHOSLOVAKIA -- Sofia, Slavyani, Nov 52

According to Aleksandyr Bobchevski, as a result of the Bulgarian-Soviet trade agreement of March 1945, Bulgaria received 8 million kilograms of cotton, over 100 million [liters of?] petroleum products; tens of thousands of tons of iron, nonferrous metals, and rubber; and hundreds of tractors, agricultural machines, and transportation equipment.

During the 3 (1946 - 1948) succeeding drought years, Bulgaria received over 300,000 tons of food from the USSR. In 1947, Czechoslovakia received over 600,000 tons of food from the USSR.

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INTENSIFIED BULGARIAN-CHINESE TRADE -- Vienna, Interreport-Ost, No 245,  
6 May 53

The first Bulgarian-Chinese trade agreement was signed in Sofia on 21 June 1952 and the second in Peiping on 3 December 1952. The December agreement calls for a 70 percent trade increase in 1953 as compared with 1952. China will export nonferrous metals, cotton, silk, and tea, while Bulgaria will export machines, electric equipment, chemicals, and drugs. Because Bulgaria is unable to fulfill its trade agreement with China, Bulgarians openly say that West Germany, the USIA (Administration of Soviet Properties in Austria), and, to a limited extent, the GDR will have to help out.

In connection with the December 1952 trade agreement, the Polish freighter Kilinskiy arrived in Stalin with Chinese cotton during March 1953. Shortly afterward, the Finnish steamer Terenia loaded in Burgas Harbor artificial fertilizer from the "Stalin" Chemical Combine in Dimitrovgrad, as well as transformers and drugs, for China.

During the packing of machinery, it was possible to notice West German trade marks on some large machines. Special machines intended for China, which are now in Bulgarian storehouses, are actually of West German origin. Some of these West German machines and apparatus were shipped directly to Bulgaria, while others were shipped to Bulgaria via the GDR. Shipments from the Ruhr area to Bulgaria went via Austria, i.e., first via a West Austrian private firm and then via the USIA.

BULGARIAN SHIP ARRIVES WITH GOODS FROM ALBANIA -- Stalin, Stalinsko Zname,  
27 Jan 53

The ship Khristo Smirnenski recently brought into the Stalin harbor cotton, oranges, lemons, olive oil, and castor beans from Albania.

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